STANLEY'S LOVE STORY.

A ROMANTIC TALE CONCERNING THE

GREAT EXPLORER. Bald to Have Been Engaged to a New York Girl, who Married Another While Her Lover was Battling Bis Way in Africa,

A little clump of club men sat over a late supper in Delmonico's café the other night. and between the grilled marrow bones and basa told odd bits of their variegated experiences. They are all well-known men, and have never been particularly bothered withithe business grind of life. Most of them are well on toward 50, but if all the experiences and yarns related at that table that night could be accopted literally, they had sammed 100 very rapid years into their lives. Suddenly one of the group raised his bat from his forehead, and turning down the leather band inside he pulled a clipping from a newspaper. "Let me read you this, gentlemen, will you?" he said very pleasantly. "It isn't long and it tells a volume. It is a complete romance in itself." Then he read in a well modulated voice this:

When Stanley was in this country, soon after his discovery of Livingstone, he was full-cheeked, row, and his hair was dark and handsome. When next he came, after his memorable trip through the heart of the Dark Continent, the ruddy hue of his face was gone and his beautiful hair was nearly white. But the brightness of his eyes was not dinned, and the alert and sinewy limbs were as agile as of old. He has borne privations and great hardships well, but they have left their mark on his face. His countenance and head are old long be-

The club man then went on to relate to his attentive listeners what he said was the true meaning of the newspaper clipping he had just read. He prefaced his remarks by stating that the words he had just read were from Noah Brooks's article in the February St. Nicholas entitled "The White Pasha." He said he had carried the newspaper clipping in his hat from the day it was published, because it recalled to him an experience in Henry M. Stanley's life which very few outside of his intimate circle of friends knew. He added that a very charming American lady would fully appreciate everything that he was about to tell. At one time she was a belle, and was known in New York and Chicago society. She was a most lovable woman, and very attractive. She is now a young matron, with little sprigs of innocence and mischievousness clustered about her.

One thing was certain, the club man de clared, Henry M. Stanley had not passed a single day in the last fifteen years without think ing of her. In the dark and unfathomable jungles of Africa, her face had been with him. On the desert, with the flerce white heat beating upon him, he had had memories of her. He is a bachelor, 49 years old, and he will never marry. The young matron now lives in Chicago, and her brother is seen on Broadway on any bright afternoon.

The white hair and the pallid cheek that

Noah Brooks speaks of, so the story teller as-serted, were not altogether due to Stanley's privations on the Congo. It was about 1875 that Mr. Stanley came to this country after his discovery of Livingstone. Four years before be had started out to find the lost explorer. Not a word had been heard from Livingstone in nearly two years. There had been rumors that he had been killed by hostile savages, and his friends in England were anxious to learn the fate of the man who had devoted nearly thirty
years of his life to unraveiling the mysteries of
the interior of Africa. Stanley was selected by
James Gordon Bennett to take an expedition
into Africa and learn the fate of Livingstone.
He was then 30 years old and full of pluck and
determination. He had been in the Confederate
Army, and when taken prisoner by the United
States troops he volunteered as a seaman in the Federal navy. He was spoken
of at the time as brave, modest, and
generous, but with a roving disposition, and
above all a determination to make his mark in
the world. Only Stanley himself can tell of the
destitution and the hardships that he experenced in his search for Livingstone. But on
that memorable day in November, 1871, when
at Unit, on the shore of Lake Tanganyika, he
found the great Seateman, and nouchalantly
lifting his cap to him, said: "Dr. Livingstone. I
presame," he became equally famous with the
Doctor, and knew that his name would go
down through the centuries. On his return to
England the fêtes and the banquets given in
his honer and the glorification of his name
were only interrupted by the death
in Africa and the burial in Westminster Abbey of Dr. Livingstone. Stanley
was a pail bourer at the funcation
of the great explorer, it was said at the lime
that the mantle of the dead man had fallen
upon the young and ambitions Stanley. He
was on the top rung of the ladder of fame, but
lis closest friendes at the time have since frequently remarked that Stanley's marked characteristic was a cynicism that was almost upyears of his life to unravelling the mysteries of the interior of Africa. Stanley was selected by James Gordon Bennetto take an expedition into Africa and learn the fate of Livingstone. He was then 39 years old and full of pluck and determination. He had been in the Confederate amount of at the time as brave, modest, and generous but with a roving disposition of at the time as brave, modest, and generous but with a roving disposition the vector in the vector in may. He was spoken of at the time as brave, modest, and generous but with a roving disposition the vector in t years of his life to unravelling the mysteries of

and distinction and renown awaited him in New York when he arrived here a few months later. Stanley hadn't been in New York very long belore his club friends remarked that he was partial in his visits to a certain mansion on Fifth avenue. He had been well received in New York society, and although he was not particularly endowed with this world's goods, he was a handsome young fellew, and the young ladies of New York society found him most congenial. At one of the homes he visited there was a petite brunette who interested young Stanley from the first hour that he saw her. Her father's home on Fifth avenue was one of the most attractive of spets for young Stanley from the first hour that he saw her, Her father's home on Fifth avenue was one of the most attractive of spets for young Stanley from club friends to make frequent calls on the little queen of that charming home. The young lady herself began to look for his calls. Stanley was the sort of a young man to be interesting to most young ladies. He was a handsome feilow, a fine conversationalist, and he was particularly attractive in the gallant and reverential politeness, which always marked his conduct before the fair ones.

His visits to the Fifth avenue mansion became more frequent and his attentions to the black-eved little lady more marked, and pretty soon Stanley's friends icarned that the young couple were engaged, ktanley frequently said in those days that he was ready to settle down

soon Stanley's friends icarned that the young couple were engaged. Stanley frequently said in those days that he was ready to settle down and have a winsome wife and a modest home. He seemed to be quite contented to rest then with the name and fame that had already come to him. Time ran on, and New York dat not possess two happer souls than Henry M. Stanley and his prospective bride.

But with Livingstone dend there were constant and urrout demands upon him to resume the exploration of Africa. At last he consented to make another journey. It was to be a short one, he told his sweetheart, and with it would end his career as an African explorer.

"Anybody can imagine the loving tenderness with which Henry M. Stanley and the girl he loved parted." continued the club man. There were tears on her part and tohder, comforting words for his share of that trying experience. They were to write he very steamer, and for two years the happlest and tenderess correspondence passed between the young lovers."

Late in November, 1874, Stanley arrived at

ON THE STATE OF PRANCE.

The Country Walting for the General Elec-tions Next October-The Effel Tower Completed-A Speculation, Not Art.

PARIS. April 6.-This has been a most eventful and exciting week in France, in Paris especially. Sunday, the last day of March, was marked by the ceremony of hoisting the tricolor flag on the top of the completed Eiffel Tower. On Monday, April 1. Gen. Boulanger. for whom his political enemies had, they thought, laid a net into which he must surely fall, made "April fools" of them all by getting away in a night train to Brussels. The Government had urged the "Procureur-Général," or State Prosecutor, to draw up an indictment for conspiracy and high treason against the General. This the magistrate refused to do. and was replaced by a less scrupulous person. While the chief actors in the plot were thus quarrelling among themselves, their intended

victim got safe out of France.

Meanwhile the trial of the " Patriotic League" before the Parisian courts of justice was proceeding, but not much to the satisfaction of the Ministry and the majority in the Chambers. On Thursday the indictment for conspiracy and treason against the republic drawn up against Boulanger by the new Procurer-General, an ex-Bonapartist, was presented to the Chamber of Deputies by M. The-

venet, the Minister of Justice. After a long seasion, in which a storm of po-Itical passions was let loose, the Radical majority adopted the conclusions of this indictment. So Gen. Boulancer will be tried in his absence by the Senate sitting as a High Court

of Justice. It is, taken all together, a most unwise and mpolitic proceeding. The Government enters upon a road which will lead neither to secur-

ity, nor to public order, nor to prosperity, I have been at pains to ascertain if there be among the immense majority of Parisians-among the laborious and thrifty middle classes. and even among the sober and hard-working class of artisans and laborers—any real disposition to follow Gen. Boulanger or other re-actionary leaders, into a movement siming to overthrow the Government. I am now convinced that the majority of Parislans only desire that politicians would stop quarrelling, and allow the city and country to prepare, in peace and quiet, for the coming Exposition.

The present majority in the French Legislature, like the Tory Government and Parliament of Lord Salisbury, misrepresents the sentiment of the nation. The French masses, like the English masses, would have been delighted if new general elections had been ordered long ago. There is no doubt that the men returned to Parliament in both countries would reverse the policy of their predecessors

The degradation of the English bar and the legal profession in the person of Sir Richard Webster has its exact counterpart in the humiliation inflicted on the French magistracy, until 1880 so far above the reach of political passion, by the present revolutionary Government. The sitting of the French Chamber last Thursday was not a more disgraceful scene of partisan political passion and unreason than the sittings of the House of Commons when the bill was passed constituting

the Parnell Times Commission.

Public opinion all over the world will condomn the proceedings in the Palais Bourbon. as it did those in Westminster. Next October the French general elections take place, and the country may have, and will have. I believe,

mortar on the Champ de Mars below told the citizens of Paris that the monument of 1789 was inaugurated.

The workmen stopped for a moment their work on the tower, for ever since they began, if they have rested from their labors, it has never been on the Lord's day nor in honor of the Sabbath. The Municipal Council, which has an immediate interest in this structure and some control over its works, had not from the beginning the slightest thought of calling on the name of God to sanctify its foundations nor of hyoking His blessing on its completion. There was a kind of set purpose on the part of the public authorities to pay their official visits to the tower and the other harnostien buildings on the Sundays instead of the week days.

These displays of practical irreligion or atherism are here dignified under the name of emancipated conscience. Conseience, it is thought and boasted openly, is only free when it shakes off the very notion of a Godhead, aye, even the notion of our having spiritual and immortal souls.

I confess all along to having felt a keen interest in the progress of this Eiffel Tower, just as I did in that of the great railway bridge over the St. Lawrene at Montreal. I have always been fascinated by those displays of man sconstructive genius. No one I fancy, will dream of bestowing on M. Elffel's from monument the appellation of a work of art. It is architectural art. In its truest sense, which planned and raised Brunelieschits dome above the glorious Cathedral of Florence, and Gestic's exquisite and unapproachable bell tower by the side of it. There is art in all the periection of its loveliness in the "Sainte Chapelle." the architectural art. in its truest sense, which planned and raised Brunelieschits dome above the glorious Cathedral of Florence, and Gestic's exquisite and unapproachable bell tower by the side of it. There is art in all the periection of its loveliness in the "Sainte Chapelle." the architectural gon, which haint Louis reared near the Councing of 1871.

1889, would have carved out of the shoulders and summit of Montmartre an image of Liberty fit to recall the gigantic projects and preternatural senius of the first French revolution. He would have made it greater than the Sphinx, even though he could not have made it more lasting.

As it is, M. Eiffel, in return for all the millions spent on this ambitious structure, will have the exclusive privilege of making out of it as much money as he can. It is calculated that the tower may just some twenty years, for twenty years the builder will have a goodly share of the revenues derived from the four great restaurants to be opened on the first platform, which are higher up than the towers of Notre Dame. There will be in the angles of the tower four elevators, two over ascending, two over descending, and carrying nearly 500 persons by the nour, at the rate of \$1 per head to all who choose to ascend to the third platform, unwards of 900 feet above the blain.

So the enterprise, instead of being an arristle inspiration, is a good business speculation.

We are no longer in the Middle Ages, when God was the light of the world, and when art and its leavenly ideals were as familiar to the mason and carpenter as to the chilosopher and the true. Then Christian workmen strove to ever the land with himmertal creations.

But now—well, I shall only think and prophesy of our own dear country and the New World sround us, Let us do our best to cherish and cultivate these divine ideals and the truth which is their parent. That truth alone will surely make us and keep us free.

Bernard O'Reilly.

THE WORLD'S FAIR IN PARIS.

Opening of the Exposition in May.

The programme for the opening of the French Exposition on the 6th of May is finished. The affair promises to be gorgeous in the extreme. At 2 o'clock the Exposition will be opened by the President of the republic, Salvos of artillery will announce the arrival of the ortige, which will enter the Champ de Mars by the Pont d'Jenn and pass under the Eiffel Tower to the central dome, where the ceremonies will take place. Then there will be an inspection of the principal galleries of the Exposition.

take place. Then there will be an inspection of the principal galleries of the Exposition.

All the public buildings and monuments, and all the principal squares, bridges, and barges on the Seine will be draped and ornamented. A tet vinitimie will be given on the Seine between the Pont Louis Philippe and the Passerelle de Pussy, with mittary bands on board brilliantly lighted steamboats. There will be a floillin of steamboats and private vessels moving about on the river. At 10 o'clock irroworks will commence on the Pont Nouf, the terrace of the Tufferies, and on the lid de Grenelle. This will be followed by a grand fee de nut in the Exposition grounds, the illumination of the gardens and palaces of the Champ de Mars, the Trocaders, the Effel Tower, and the central dome by means of electricity, gas, colored balloons, and Bengal fires. There will be lantastic fountains and waterfalls of all colors, also produced by electricity. At 95 o'clock there will be a military parade and torchilight procession of the choral societies. The military will consist o' one squariron of the liepublican Horse Guards carrying colored torches, one detachment of firemen carrying torches, two infantry bands preceded by 100 drums and 100 illes, 200 infantry soldiors carrying torches and banners, choral societies escorted by rodge bearing luminous motoos, and one squadron of cavalry closing the march.

The procession after having formed at the foot of the easende of the Tower, will cross the Font d'Jena, pass under the Eufel Tower, march along the Falais dos Beaux Arts, the Falais dos Arts Liberaux, and come out on the avenue Suffen. During this procession the Effel Tower will be issued, and the public will be admitted to the Exposition granuis during the entire fete, day and night, for three frances.

Exocked OUT BY PROBIBITION.

An lowa Town of 4,009 Inhabitants Re-

duced to Less than 1,500. From the The astelphia Brownt.

McGreacht, Iown, April 21.—This little town well illustrates the fate that has overtaken many a Western community in these days of competition and problemion. Twenty-live years and before railreads were so the more as the community in the early live years and before railreads were so the more for the Northwest. McGrear was a busting threing town of nearly 1,000 people, doing a business out of all proportion to its population. It was the great training entire for perhaps the richest larming portion of low, and for a part of wise onein as well, and its stores and wholesale houses sold their wares for a distance of 100 miles around. The town was exceedingly prosperous and accumulated considerable woulth.

The construction of new railroads, followed by the establishment of rival towns, and the decline in river commerce, were frightful blows at the prosperity of McGregor, and business and propulation raddly fell off. The number of inhabitants steadily decreased, and the little town had a hard straight to get along. Then five years ago along came prohibition. The most important establishments in McGregor were two brewerless, and they were closed. This threw a number of mon out of work and they fell the place with their families. The suborts were also closed, and this had a very depressing effect. The German farmers, who constitute the bulk of the population of the surrounding country, had long teen in the habit of coming to the town to do their buying. A home-main sames age of two, put up by the houseyills, and two or three glasses of

in the liabit of coming to the town to do their buying. A home-manesausage or two, put up by the housewife, and two or three glasses of beer at one of the taverus, made a cheap dinner for the frugal agriculturists, and they enjoyed the mild dissipation of the visit to the town. Now, unable to get the beer, they have taken their custom to towns where the law is ignored, and Metiregor suffers.

and Meteregor suffers.

The little town presents a mournful sight to-day. The population has awindled away until there are less than 1,500 people left. Many stores and buildings stand empty, and property has depreciated sadly. Buildings that cost \$5,000 now flud no buyers at \$2,000, and apparently the bottom has not been reached yet. There is a stendy exodus from the town, and its people have seemingly lost all hope for the future. This spring a considerable number of them will leave for Washington Territory, and others will seek for homes in a more telerant State. A small carriage factory is the only manufacturing enterprise left, and there is no prespect of other industries being attracted to the place. The dry rot will continue until only those will remnia who in more prosperous times secured a com-

peteney and are now able to live without working. No far as its business importance is concerned, it seems likely that Medregor will soon practically have ecased to exist.

That prohibition has had great influence in bringing about this decay of a once prosserous town is shown by the condition of Frairie du Chien, just across the river in free Wisconsin. After sicending many years that town now prespers as Medrogor declines. It has attracted much of the custom and trade that formerly went to the lowatown, and enjoys a mild boom. Its feture is bright before it, but for Medregor there seems no hone so long as fanaticism keeps the Prohibitory law upon the statute books of the State.

density at the contract branch and a form that had already with the name, and form that had not not the property of the name of t

LAWS OF THE CHEROKEES.

Light Pontshment for Cruel Marder-The Cherokee Idea of Treason-To Marry a Cherokee Malden-Divorce Laws-Land Laws-The Very First Written Statute.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., April 25,-A nest, eather-bound volume of 376 pages contains Compiled Laws of the Cherokee Nation Published by Authority of the National Council. Tahlequah, I. T.; National Advocate Print, 1881." It is an interesting volume in many respects, but chiefly as an index of character and habits of thought and action of the people concerned. A section of the act of union between the

eastern and the western branches of the Cherokees, adopted on July 12, 1838, at the time the eastern members of the tribe were finally forced away from their homes in the mountains of Georgia, will, when taken in connection with their 'agreement with the Creeks and other tribes, as well as the law relating to treason. give the reader an blea of one obstacle in the way of a final settlement of the Indian question by the allotment of their lands and the making of citizens of them. Here is the section of the

Wherenz, Our fathers have existed as a separate and distinct nation, in the possession and exercise of the essential and appropriate attributes of sovereignty, from a period extending into antiquity beyond the records and memory of man, and whereas, these attributes, with the rights and franchises which they involve, re-main still in full force and virtue; Ac.

The "compact between the several tribes of

And whereas by the solemn piedge of treatles we are assured by the Government of the United States that the lands we now possess shall be the undisturbed home of ourselves and our posterity forever; there-

Under the head of "Treason and Conspiracy" can be found the following:

Every person who shall, contrary to the will and consent of the National Council, enter into a treaty with the Government of the United States of with any de-parament or officer thereof, or with any State of the United States, or officer thereof, and agree to ceds, set, exchange, or dispose of, in any manner, the lands beshall be deemed gully of treason, and on conviction thereof suffer death by hanging.

Among the men who enacted that law were those who had helped to dig the graves of the little children, of the sick, and of the aged and infirm, that marked the route fellowed by the tribe when forced from their old Georgia home to the new home in the wilderness. They were to the new home in the wilderness. They were terribly in earnest in their determination that there should never be any more changes or breaking of home associations. They mark the just pride of the associations. They mark the just pride of the associations. They mark the just pride of the associations in the just pride of the association and the just pride of the association and the just pride of the statement that the Government of the United States has guaranteed that "the lands we now possess shall be the undisturbed home." Act not homes, but home. This idea of independent nationally and the holding of lands in common runs all through the laws of the Cherokees. It is asserted by the whites that until within recent years an Indian's life was worth nothing if he so much as said he would like to have his share of the land to himself. He was a traitor, and it was an act of patriot duty to kill him.

The law prescribing the punishment for marder no doubt accounts in part for the frequency with which homan life is taken, sheriffs having with of arrest to execute are instructed that "should any prisoner resist or attempt to escape, and in order to prevent such easape, such killing shall be deemed and held to be justifiable." Murder in the first degree is defined very much as it is elsewhere, and hanging is the pendity, but for the next grade of benicide wherein "the killing or a human being when done by the net, procurement or culpable negligence of any person while such person is engaged in the person while such person is engaged in the person while such person is engaged in the person convected thereof shall be imprisoned for a term of not less than two nor exceeding ten years. The penalty runns from the gallows to ten vears only in the peniteration. terribly in earnest in their determination that lows to ten years only in the penitentiary. There is no intermediate penalty, such as imprisonment for like. The riding by violence of an unborn child or of the mother in the attempt we kill the child calls for imprisonment not exceeding ten years. But if the killing be done by drugs the penalty is not more than live years. More startling than these is section 11, which reads:

Any person who shall kill another without previous design to flect deain while in a heat of passion, and not in self-witherence, but in a crief and unwaist manner.

It is also be deemed guilty of manisaughter in the second decree and upon conviction shall be imprisoned not less than one nor exceeding the years.

In a fight a man is killed in a cruel and unu-

In a fight a man is killed in a cruel and unusual manner, and yet the murderer gets no more than five years. Section 12 provides that if the killing is not done in a cruel or unusider that in New York many men have been hanged for what is here defined as man-slaughter in the second degree, and that more have been sent to prison for life; consider, further, what has been said in other articles in The SUN about convet life in the Cherokee centication, and then the reader will not wonder that fights and quarrels here so frequently In The Sux about convertion that the Cherokee contentiary, and thou the reader will not wone der that lights and quarrels here so frequently result faraily. Besides that, it must be remembered that where a law like this is possible the habit of thought of the resole must be such as to more readily find excuse for a resort to deadly weapons than people would have in older and more sedate communities. Juries must certainly be of more lenient disposition is here than in the East. Besides the chief has always the power of parlon and communation. Under the head of Excusable and Justifiable Homicide, it is said that such killing is excusable when done by accident or misfortune in lawfully correcting a child or ward. Also when done by accident or misfortune in lawfully correcting a child or ward. Also when done by accident and sufficient and a consideration of the content of the conten

white man very rarely had cause to complain
of his lindian wife. The Cherokee women are
said to be notably faithful. There is a great
difference between the tribes in this respect,
however. The Creeks, who are well mixed
with negro blood, have the worst reputation,
although the Comanches and Kiowas, who are
mostly blanket Indians, are about as bad.
It is provided that at every railway station a
village a mile square shall be laid out and the lots
"sold at public nuction to the highest bidder,
who shall be a citizen of the Cherokee Nation."
As at present construed, this law authorizes
an absolute conveyance from the nation to the
individual, so that the purchaser may convey
to his heirs the land forever, or may sell to
another citizen of the nation. Good lawyers
assert, however, that this allotment of the land
is unconstitutional, and will not stand the test
of a trial.

assert, however, that this allotment of the land is unconstitutional, and will not stand the test of a trial.

Before the war large numbers of the Chero-kees were slaveholders, and, in consequence, a large number of them went into the Southern army. Many others went with the Northern army. The Union Cherokee soldiers outnumbered the rebel. When the war was over the Southern sympathizers settled in what is now the Canadian district or county of the nation. It is provided by law that these Cherokees can elect to be tried by the United States court instead of the Cherokee court, to which all other Cherokees must submit in case of crimes against one another. It should be understood that for all crimes in which a white man is the victim the Indian must be tried by the United States court, while the Indian courts have intrisdiction over all cases in which Indians only are concerned. The Canadian Cherokees have their own circuit as well as district court, and in case at anadian Justice dies or becomes disabled, the principal chief cannot appoint a successor as he can do in other districts. These privileges were accorded to the Canadian district because of a fear that they could not get justice Scales the hands of those who had served in the Northern army. The old war feeling is said to have wholly died out now. Chief Justice Scales was a reled soldier. Treasurer Will P. Ross was a Northern soldier. According to Justice Scales the political issue is wholly a conflict for spoils. Cherokee boys may vote at 18 years of age.

The following is a verbatim copy of the first two written laws of the Cherokee Nation, with the dates at which they were enacted:

Extend, by the Cherokea they authorized.

the dates at which they were enacted:

Resolved, by the Calefornal Warriers in a National Councit assembled. That it shall be, and is berely authorized,
for the regulating parties to be organized to consist of
six men in each company—one Captain, one Lieutemant,
and four privates, to continue in service for the term of
one year, whose duries it shall be to suppress horse
steading and robbery of other properly within their respective bounds, who shall be paid one of the national
restly to the facts of city bollars to each Candain,
the privates and to give their properly on the latest
the privates and to give their properly or cohabited
with, as his wife, at the time of his decease; and in ease
a father shall leave or will any property to a child set
the time of his decease; which he may have had by an
other woman them has pescent wife shall be settled to

with as his wife, at the time of any property to a child at a father shall leave or will any property to a child at the time of his decease, which he may have had by another woman, then his present wife shall be entitled to receive any such property as may be left by him or them, when subtantiated by two or one disluterested witnesses.

It is resolved by the Consell apprented. When any persons persons which may or shall be charged with stealing a horse, and then convention by one or two witnesses, he, she, or they shall be pumbled with one hundred stripes on the nare back and the pumbling to be in proportion for stealing property of less values and should the accheed person or persons rate up with arms in his or their hands, as sums, axes, spears, and knives, in opposition to the regulation company, or should they all ham or them the board of him or them shall not be required of any of the persons belonging to the regulators from the claim the person so killed belonged to.

Case Mickels See's to Coincil.

Brooms Town, tith Sept., 1868.

Be If knews, That this day, the various claim or tribes

Brooms Town, it in cept. 1888.

Be if knews, That this day, the various clauser tribes which compose the tierches Nation, have manimously passed an act, of convent for all times for which they man have been indebted once to the other, and have mutually agreed that after this evening the atoresaid act, shall become binding upon every clain or tribe, and the atore and claim or tribes have also agreed that it in the atoresaid claim or tribes have also agreed that it in the atoresaid which shall be lost, without manice intendit, the innicean agreesor shall not be accounted guilty. For it knows and, that should it buppen that a brother, force ting his natural affection, should raise his hand in anger all all its boutler, be chall be accounted guilty of morter and suffer accordingly, and if a man has a large store store, and overtakes the thief, and should his among be no great as to easie him to kill him let his bond remain on the own conscience, but no satisfaction shall be demanted for his life from his relatives or the claim have of the claim have of the execution.

remain on its and the from his relatives or the claim he may belong to.

By order of the seven claim.

Tratte At Hose,
Speaker of douncil,
Approved,
Histor Far Principal Chief.
Fara Stiller, See'd.
Then Stiller, See'd.

Chas, Hiers, See'y to the Connell.
Oncayattan, April 10, 1910.

That the grent men of the Cherokees, like some treat white inen, are not even now always able to write the English imaginare correctly, will be auparent from the following quotation from the "Rullings of the Supreme Court of the Cherokee Nation," made by a former Chief Junion; wishing to ask questions relating to

Bule 147 - Juryrs withing to sak questions relating to pending cases of does not understand a question or statement made by a witness has the privilege of ris-ing from his seat and asking for the same.

statement made by a witness has the crivilege of rising from his seat and asking for the same.

Until the opening of the nation penitentiary
in 1876, the Cherokees either hanged or whitpped a criminal. Since that date no one has
been whipped. In the other civilized tribes
criminals are now either shot to death or
whipped. Among the Creeks a thief thrice
convicted is shot.

It is not uninteresting to note that emong
the Peorias the chief is the guardian of all orphons, that he draws their share of the annuities, and spends the money like a lord.

The Cherokes interest in educational matters was developed very early. In an early
volume of Cherokee written laws now in the
possession of the reporter, containing the first
laws ever written by the Cherokees, the sixteenth act was one pertaining to schools. It
was approved on Oct 26, 1820, and signed by
Path Killer, the principal chief, who made his
mark instead of writing his name. This statute is worth printing in full:

Warras, Much inconvenience and expense have devoived on the missionaries cross schools running away
from school and the nedigence on the part of parents
to take such children back to schools therefore
may hereafter be put under the trillion of the mission
ary sentiaries in the Cherokee Nation by the voluntary
consent of their parents or guardians, who shall leave
such schools without permission from their teachers,
and without just proposation, and shall return home to

tendents of the subsion establishments from which such scholars ran away, to the parents or unardiana refinding to take proper measures to compel their children to return to school, they shall be bound to pay all expenses incurred by their children to the mission establishment for electhing, board, and inition to the superintendents of such institutions, and further.

Revolve, that the superintendents of the missionary stations shall have privilege to take out of their schools such schools as they shall been proper, with the consent of their parents or guardians, and bind them out to learn such mechanical trades as may be attached to their respective establishments, to the best interests of their respective establishments, to the best interests of

CHARLOTTE CESUMANS PEN Her Unique Way of Answering an Actor's Proposal tor Pay.

In the year 1842, Charlotte Cushman, the American tragedlenne, was the manageress of the Wainut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and wishing to secure the services of Mr. Charles Walcot, Sr., with whom she was very friendly, as the principal comedian of her company, she wrote.offering him the position at a salary of \$30 a week. He replied that he would accept the engagement for a salary of \$50 a week to very large salary for an actor in those days). The following is Miss Cushman's reply:

WAYERLY HOUSE, PULLDRUPHIA, Aug. 11, 1842.
To Charles Walcot, Eq., Chart.

My dear Mr. Walcoi, if so be.

Bit toi de riddle loi de ray.

I should double your ten times %

If toi de riddle loi de ray.

I fear I should get into trouble.

Or else in water with (considerable) too much bubble,

If I indeed escaped a knubble—(rather obsolete).

Bit toi de riddle loi de ray. Pil make my offer ten times 5. Which is all I can do, as I'm all rel. Ri tol de riddle lol de ray.

But if you come to us why we can be. ill make you comfortable as can be ill make you comfortable as can.

For I'm your true friend, 'C S. C. 'Bit tol de riddle loi de ray! The following is Mr. Walcot's reply: To Miss Charlotte Cushman:

CHANT NO. 2. CHANT NO. 2.

(AIR—"Take your time. Miss Lucy.")
I'd have answered yours. Miss Charlotte,
And would not have been so long.
But for reasons, Miss which are not.
To be slighted in my song.
So I took my time. Miss Charlotte,
And though you may think it long.
I know you lissy, they are no.
For to be considered wrong.

Your offer is a kind one.
And don't think I come it strong
When I say, 'tis in mind, one
Of the things to stay there long.
'The I've is en my time. Miss Charlotte.
The thought will be among
My foremost that you are not.
Of light friends one of the threng.

But to tell the truth. Miss Charlotte,
I've an offer—who'd say "non !")
From the "Charlotte which are not
To be sneezed at. Am I wrong!
So I took my time. Miss Charlotte,
Lake a wide awake carroot.
For the dollars here. Miss are not
To be justly called " pus ton!"

I'd sooner go with you. Mas Charlotts.
But though my inclination's atrong.
There's the travelling, Miss, which are not
To be done without tayen!
So fare you wall, Miss Charlotte.
May your success be great and long.
And never think you are not
The grateful theme of Charloy's sepg.

A Mule Nearly Half a Century Old.

Press the Savasach New:

Dr. Calvin Parker of Willacoochee has a mule 15 years old, and he has owned him forty years. This old mule has served the Doctor faithfully. He has worked him in harness and has ploughed him for forty years, and he has never flinched, but has always worked gentle in every place he has put him. The mule can pull 1.000 pounds two or three miles very easily to-day, and promises to live to be 60 years old.

HERE IS LONGEVITY.

Four Brothers and Sisters Living Whom

From the Chicago Pribuse.
WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE, Ohlo, April

WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE, Ohlo, April 17.—Ohlo has come to the front as the State for centenarians, and there is quite a rivality existing between several of our communities as to which can produce the most aged person. Pickaway county takes the lond at present, as she undoubtedly has the oldest citizen in the state. The person referred to is Mrs. Margared Arnold, who lives with her son, Henry Arnold, on a Loud-sere farm, through which rans the dividing line of Pickaway and Payette.

The correspondent called at the bome of Mrs. Arnold and secured a reliable account of her life. As she lies in bed continually it was necessary for us to have her placed in a chair in order to obtain her thotograph, which was the first one that had been taken for twenty-seven years.

Mrs. Margaret Arnold was born near Richmond, Va., July 4, 1777. Her father, Mr. Robert Kiser, had twelve children, four of whom are living—three daughters and one son. Margaret was a romarkably beautiful girl, and she was married to Mr. Frederick Arnold when quite young. Her husband died over seventy years ago, and she has remained in widewhood ever since. She removed from her native State to Chilliecthe, Ohio, where she remained but one winter, From Chillicothe she removed to a farm in Fayette county and followed the occupation of a tailoress. She made her home, after this, in Illinois for twenty-seven venrs, and ultimately returned to Ohio, where she has since been living with her son.

Her 112th birthday anniversary will occur on the 4th of next July, and her health is exceilent. She has a fine appetite and can ent as large a dinner as the sturdlest harvest hand, No physician has ever been sick a day in her life. Although a smoker of tobacco for seventy years she has at last laid the pipe aside, fluding no further comference in the life and the son with whom she lives at present cares for her tenderly.

As hitherto stated Mrs. Arnold has two sisters and the son with whom she lives at present cares for her tenderly.

The other sister, Mrs. John Ealloy,

The other sister, Mrs. John Balley, lives in Dakota, and is lodyears of age. She is a healthy old lady and walks about without assistance. Her eyesight is excellent, and she is likely to retain her physical viner for many years.

William Kiser, the only living brother, is still alive at the old homestead near kiehmond. Va., and is 104 years of age. There is doubtless not another family in the United States or in the world that can show such a wonderful record:

Each one of these old people has lived during the Administration of every President of the United States and during the greater part of the eventful period of the national history.

A DOUBTING THOMAS.

The Way a Western Man Sat Down on a Whating Captala, We had been in New Bedford ten or twelve

The Captain would have retired, but we looked at him so appealingly that he decided to make one more effort.

There is one class of applicants at the Charity Organization Seciety which has always been a most perploxing tax upon its resources. All day the file of distressed humanity marches past the inquirer's deak to be relieved according to its several accessities, and in the countless avenues of employment opened to the society something may be found for all to do except this class of women, who, to the question. "What can you do?" reply, "O, almost anything," which answer invariably means that they can do nothing at all. If they are sent out to any place they are returned by the person who employs them, and their inefficiency very seriously impairs the usefulness of the organization by preventing other and more worthy women from obtaining work through its recommendation. To supplement the work of the organization by providing for this peeular class of unfortunates there has been opened at 1.083 Madison avenue a laundry, through the generoesity of two or three genile men, who desire that no publicity be given to their benevolence. When a woman owner, in their benevolence, which is alundry, through the generoesity of two or three genile men, who desire that no publicity be given to their benevolence. When a woman owner, in their benevolence, when a woman owner, in their benevolence, when a semile children dragging at her skirt, the children are huddled off to some convenient day nursery and the woman is sayed. their inefficiency very seriously impairs the usefulness of the organization by preventing other and more worthy women from chusining work through its recommendation. To supplement the work of the organization by proceeding the organization of the organization o

FOOTBALL IN VICTORIA.

A GAME THAT SPEMS AS IMPROFE. MENT ON THAT OF THIS COUNTRY

The Bangerous Features Eliminated With out Damaging the Game-The Nation Sport of All the Australian Colonies, The American base ballers have toturned from Australia with the knowledge of a furned from Australia with the knowledge of a new and exciting outdoor spert, the Victorian game of football. It is looked upon as the genuine national field sport of Australia. It has been built up entirely in the edeny of Vic-toria and adopted by nearly all the other colo-

nies. It is the winter outdoor sport, and the games for the "premiership" at rast gather. ings which frequently number 20,000 people. Cricket has reached the lowest tos the else of popularity, and even in New South Wales, where local jealousy of the neighboring cology of Victoria porsists in holding an extent as the national sport, the games of the part cole. brated English elevens attract the attendance of scarcely over 200 people. On several occasions during the so ours of the American base ball teams games of fact.
ball were played in conjunction wantle base
ball contests. The impression mode on the

ball players was more than a favorable one

and if the game is not introduced by them at

the close of the present base tall someon as a

fall or winter athletic sport, it is more than

likely to be adopted by the Charages has spring as a system of training there en into good condition for subsequent strateles for the base ball championship. It is a most attractive game, requiring skill, endurance, judgment, and unusual sprintlng alling. The dangerous roughness which characteries the game in America is almost entirely products. There is no gonging, shirts are not toru from players' backs, nor is a player liker to be trampled on by a deren others in a seriament for the ball. It pessesses all the attractive als. ments of the Rugby game with little of his purilism and rockless scuilling. It is not a gentle game by acc means, but absolute. There is no tree and en-brate strength. Dexter ty and against are the qualities which count. I hadden hacking, "rabbiting," "simple, or posture player from behind are not allower and exact circumstances. The term "rabbitle2" is go plied to a player who steeps down as lock, enuse another to fall by placing his lock to my his hips. Slinging is the act of cat alogaplayer by the neck and throwing or attemping to throw him to the ground. When a purse has the bull in hand he can be forced to done it only by being seized around the wale.

Victorian football is more interesting and

exciting then the American game movies e-

spects. There is one feature particularly no-ticeable, and that is the catching of the ball on The Way a Western Man Sat Bown on a Whaling Capatan.

We had been in New Bedford ten or twolve days, and had selected our particular sea Captain and listened to haif a dozen of his yards that and listened to haif a dozen of his yards that and listened to haif a dozen of his yards that the far Vest arrived and ratner forced his presence upon our ceterie. We were on the back veranda of the hotel, five or six of us and the old whaler, and the latter had just started in on a story, when the Westerner came out of the smoking room and drew up a chair.

"Now, go ahead, Captain." he brusquely observed, as he lighted fresh cigar.

"Well, gents." began the Captain after an uneasy look around, "I was going to teil you about a whale as—"

"What species of whale?" interrupted the stranger. "There are several species, you know, and von had better dosignate."

"We were lying to and drifting while trying out a fish captured the day before, and the wind was from—"

"Was this on Lake Eric or the Atlantic Ocean?" but in the stranger.

"On: That's all right; go ahead," "Then I am with you, I didn't know but you were whaling on the lakes, Better locate the poot a little closer, however,"

"It was off the coast of Brazil," replied the Captain in an indignant voice.

"That will do, but it is a long coast, do ahead, and how er mind which way the wind blew."

"Excane me, Captain, as I said," continued the Captain in an indignant voice.

"That will do, but it is a long coast do ahead, and how er mind which way the wind blew."

"Excane ne, Captain, as I said, "continued the Captain in an indignant voice.

"That and an at the mastinead called—"

"Excane ne, Captain, "interrupted the stranger, "but if all hands were lrying an twhy did you have a looked at the mastinead called—"

"Excanence coast of Brazil," replied the Captain in an indignant voice.

"That captain would have presented the coast of Brazil," replied the captain in an indignant voice.

"That captain would have presented the stranger, but if all hands were right and the presen the "fly," the chiver accomplishing this being allowed a "mark," i.e., he may either take a

The Captain would have retired, but we looked at him so appealingly that he decided to make one more chort.

The bookent halled the deck and said that a large while was bearing down on our starbourd broadside," he said, after two or three swallows. "In tonce isaged—"

"Say, Captain," softly inquired the stranger, "Was the looked a man of veracity?"

"Of course he was."

"All right, then but I have known lookeds who would lie like a trotting horse alout whales. Co on. You were going to say that you looked a man of veracity?"

"What's the matter?" issked the stranger, "You soem to doubt my word, sir," "Lands ailve! but how did you get that iden. On the contrary, I have the most entire faith in what you say. By the way, Captain, winat year, month, and day of the week was this? What was the name of your ship? Are any of the crew willing to go before a magistrate and make allicavit? I should also like—"

But the Captain had turned his back and walked away, and our pleasant old liar never returned to us. He had been smothered by the stranger, and we had to hunt up and listen to the parks of a mate, who couldn't the ayarn without his face giving him away every time he pulled a leg of truth out of joint.

The RIGHT WAY TO HELP THE POOR.

The distance between the going than 180 yards or more than 190 yards or more than 190 yards or more than 190 yards or heart and the stranger. "All region of the crew willing to go be force a magistrate and make allicavit? I should also like—"

But the Captain had turned his back and walked away, and our pleasant old liar never returned to us. He had been smothered by the stranger, and we had to hunt up and listen to the parks of a mate, who couldn't the most end of the real size of the region of the read of the light of the whole and the region of the region of the